Orleans, Dec. 17 — The new Custom in this city was party burned this morning.

Victoria Bridge Open for Traffic. Victoria Bridge Open for Traffic-real, Dec. 17.—A special train, compri-real reconstitutes and ter cars, containing about ited in sted passengers, procedover the Vo-dogs at one of clock, co-day. On its return a abou was served up in the northers abut-the bridge, which was covered for the occa-p-cohes are made by A. M. Ross, the engi-tic bridge, and others. One bridge is now ent to araffic, and regular pussenger trains ced running over it this morning.

Heli to-ay.

Index of the Committee were present,

Emer, of Niegara, and Major Wood

s. A. Grang, of Syracuse, moved that is to obtain an array declined, when Mr. wk the chair.

JAMIN F. RAN moved to exclude reporters and that the proceedings of the Commit-an Executive character, and that it was to make them public. ORVILLE CLARE and others opposed the dd the proceedings were conducted with

fifty persons were in attendance, among
D. M. Charker, and others, who had
ed by letter to attend.
F. Ras suggested the appointment of a
e of three to report whether it was advisjourn to meet in New York. journ to meet in New York.

MAHOF, of Albany, made a speech, attacking to had opposed Mr. Woom in the resent velection in New York, denouncing Draw and Parus Caggar for the influence they in relation to federal appointments in New 2 generally condemning the appointments Mr. Bounana.

Collector Science, Postmayor Fownes, Hart, and Marshal Ryspess, for their the recent Municipal election in New York

ets of 4 to 2, the read of surject to the call Committee then adjourned, surject to the call

THIRTY SIXTH CONGRESS. Continued from Four h page. House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

ington, Dec. 17.—Mr. LARRABEE, of
the the Clerk's table a copy of the MilFree Democrat, from which the latter resd
ectings of a meeting purporting to be held
an adopted edizens, in which sympathy is
d for Jous Baows, holding him up as noble
and resolute, and fit to be hid up, like other
as of Freecom, for the imitation of maniso saying that adepted citizens are hostile
ny of every kind, including the institution
ry. Mr. Januarez remarked that if any of
sques did not recognize that paper as Repubthem say so. At his request an coltorial
d from the same paper, in spirit with the
rgs of the meeting. He was assisted that an
le Senator from Wis. (Doolierle) was misben he said there was no newspaper in that
lich supported and sustained Jone Baows's there is now no disconnection between of that State. In view of the approaching section of 1860, they could not afford to me on past issues. When there are y a party, the best way is not to join, but to stay inside the party, and voice be heard. He was surprised to

irrepresetble condict" originated in his ambition as the Presidential chair, thinking an appeal to mal passions and prejudices the best way to it. He never had any doubt but that the raid one Brown was the legitimate effect of the ings of the extreme section of the Republicans be North—the teachings of the Tribune, by L. Phillips, and others. He had hereto-thought a dissolution of the Union impossible, new ventured to say that if Northern men parsist eir course, and the South react against the North, issolution of the Union will not be a question of but may be here now, and the first overt act precises the calamity. Mr. Laramass then redd Mr. Saward's "irrepressible conflict" doc. He never heard, on this floor or on the stump bilicans denouncing Abolition sentiments. It ared to him that the conflict was not between not hims of labor, but between different races on. He did not believe in the unity of the human if the slaves were free, what could be done them? The North don't want them.

Vallamburam, of Ohio, rising to a personal anation, said that he was represented as having that Mr. Suramas had not disavowed in condary its upon Savery in the States. He stated just everse. He did not say he was bound to the had its institution of Savery; but he did say he was not a Southern man, but that, within the Buth.

Grow, of Pa., moved that a vote be taken for the states.

Grow, of Pa., moved that a vote be taken for

BREEMAN. 95
R. B. PELIER. 93
nativing 9
Tetal vote. 228
Nooceanry to a choice. 115
Mr. BOULIONY, of La., nominated Mr. Bergos, of ow York, as a candidate for Speaker.
On the motion of Mr. John Coonnake, of N. Y., tenth ballot was taken, with this result: BURBWAN......111

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Vice President aing absent, Mr. Busqu'r moved that Mr. Frizear ack be appointed President of the Senate, pro-

Foors said that the recent practice of the Senfoors said that the recent practice of the Senad been to proceed to a ballot, and Mr.
ATRICK was elected, receiving thrty-three,
while Mr. Foorse received nineteen, and Mr.
LIN cns. Mr. FITZPATRICK took the chair, reing thanks for the renewed mark of confilence.

The Chair then presented the report of the Trea-nur of the United States, with copies of his ac-counts for the third and fourth quarters of 1853 and or the first and second quarters of 1859. Mr. Massy saked that his investigating committee be sutherized to employ a clerk. Agreed.

Mr. From called up his resolution, submitted last thursday.

sday.

Halm said it was not in order to proceed with eas prior to the organization of the House.

Foun stated that he desired to roply to the ris of Mr. Ivmson, made the other day, and he income whether he spoke on a resolution or on a

par d rot washed no spoke on a rotation of colors of order.

Es destred to defend the no thern democracy from the charge of unsoundness, which did not come with roco grace from those in the South, who had not lone so much for the party as northerners.

He spoke of the difficuty in the North in battling against scetarianism and defending the rights of the

He spoke of the directly in the rights of the segment scetarianism and defending the rights of the south. They never elected a Senator frem Georgia to he a udge as to the soundness of their democracy. He repudiated the sentiment, that the position of Mr. Dood Las on territorial rights was akin to the Wilmot Provise or anti-Democratic, reading from a speech in the Congressional Globe, showing that Gen. Cass sustained the same position. He also quoted from a speech, delivered by Mr. I varson himself in the House of Representatives, eleven years ago, which was as strong in support of non-intervention views as Mr. Cass's famous Nicholassa letter, or Mr. Dorollas's Freeport speech. He referred to the instructions sent by the Georgia Legislature to her Senstors, when the Kansas Nebraska bill was up in favor of non-intervention, and said he stood on the Georgia platform. He proceeded to reply to the remark of Mr. Gwis, that, had he understood the Kansas bill, when he voted for it, as expounded by Mr. Dorollas, he would never have given that vote, by maying that Mr. Gwis did not vote of his own notion, but was instructed by the California Legislature to give that vote, and that the Legislature wrote dewn for him in that instruction what she thought the Kansas Nebraska bill meant,

Mr. Gwire—I voted before the instructions got bere.

Mr. Prom—I do not suppose the Senstor pretends that he is a better exponent of the views of his State than his legislature is. He did not see any safe ground upon which the advocates of the Leccupton Constitution could stand for one moment, if the dectrine announced by Mr. Ivasson is to be the doctrine of the Democratic party. He said his object was to show that an attempt was made, contrary to the opinions formerly entertained by the legislatures of the Southern States, to break through the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and break through the covenant of the Kausas bill: and on that text to preach sermons on the soundness of the northern Democracy. He quoted Mr. Gwis's speech in Grass Valley, California, where it is stated that Mr. Doculas was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee on account of his views on the Kausas bill. He would not stand up here to defend Mr. Doculas, who was she to speak for himself. If he was expelled from the committee for that reason, they might be compelled to expel hir ety nins hundreds of the Democracy is every save-holding state.

He would appeal to his brothren in the Northern

He would appeal to his brethren in the Northern States whether they recognize this as a test of Democratic fellowship. If, as the Senator from Calfornia has proclaimed, you are parties to this set of decapitation, do you mean to have it go forth to the country that who ever entertains these opinions is unfit to be a member of the Democratic party?

Mr. Rioz—I was a party to the transaction, and uphold if.

Mr. Pour went on to rafer to the usage of the Senate on the subject of committees, first never to displace a Senator without his consent, and second, naver to promote any one clee over him He was soon ging out of the Senate, and would therefore framely declare that this usage was intolerably bad. It was a usage which had operated to give Senators from the Slav holding States the chair of every single committee controlling the public business. The Sonator from Illinois was the only exception, and he has been decapitated. Now he thought the simplest way out of all this controversy was to do justice, and put down all these attempts, from one section of the Democratic party.

Mr. Brown commended Mr. Prom's speech for its broad nationality, and concurred most heavily in many this ge he had said. It seemed to him that the views of different Senstors could be harmonised, at in order to do so he would give his own position. Mr. Prom—According to the law of the United.

Mr. Prom—According to the law of the United.

der the Constitution.
Mr. Pugn-According to the law of the United

erty; all the rights of property are under the laws of the States.

Mr. Brown—Saves were property before the Constitution existed—therefore it did not belong to the Federal Constitution to ray what a State should rec guize as property. His next proposition was, that the owners of slaves have the same right to take them to a territory that the owners of any other kind of property have to take that, and when there that they are ent teld to the same protection by the law-making power of the Government as if they went there with other property. When the Government fills to protect our property anywhere and everywhere it ought to be abolished. If that be treason, make the most of it. He asked nothing for bis section that he would not accord to the other; and closed by thanking the Republican benches for the polite attention they had given him.

(Every seat on that side of the chamber was vacant.) Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. GILMER caused to be read a newspaper article commenting on an extract from a Boston tract journal, associating his name off-ansively with HELPER's book, and saying, among other things, that the South should look about to see whether she had not traitors on her own soil.

He said that so far as this article applied to him, it was an infamous, malicious fabrication and fa's shoot from beginning to end. If he had ever received HELPER's book as charged, it must have been through the mail, but he had no knowledge that the book ever came into his possession. Certainly he never read a solitary word of it. Ever since he had refused to act with the democrats on the Locompton palicy, which he believed an In amous fraud and swindle, he had been pursued with the ferceity of a tyer and the maligny of a devil. He repeated that the who e publication, so far as intended to effect him, was a lie from beginning to end.

Mr. Singleron, replying to Mr. Hickman, emphatically, and the latter of the tracks of the latter is the test that the southeless in the latter of the tracks of the latter of

beginning to end.

Mr. Singleton, replying to Mr. Hickman, emphatically coined the latter's charge that the South had violated all its compacts and compromises. Where and when had the South demanded anything more than she was entitled to under the Coastitution? Whenever aggressions were made they were by the stronger on the weaker section, and the South was obliged to take her present stand with the view to preserve fraternal relations.

Mr. Hickman would answer by asking a question.

Mr. Singlaton said that was a Yankee way he did not like.

Mr. Singlaton said that was a Yankee way he did not like.

Mr. Hickman said if he understood the history of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, there was a demand made from the Bouth that the Missour' Compromise should be repealed, inasmuch as it prevented Siavery north of 36° 30', and was unjust to the South, which went always in a body for its repeal, and with the aid of a few Northern Representatives accompliance it. In return they gave to the North what he (Hickman) said was a distinct pledge, namely, that the question of Slavery from that day forward should cease to be egitated in Congress, and the settlement of the whole question to be left to the people of the territories for their determination. An effort was then perseveringly made to force Slavery into territory from which it was excluded by the Act of 1837, and, failing in this, they now deneunce the legislation of 1854, and insist that the principles of the Kanssa-Nebraska Bill should be repudiated. This, he said, was destroying that common understanding between the North and South which had existed since 1920.

Mr. Singarron said Mr. Hickman had not answervexed question. If the Republicans elect Mr. Summan, they would do it at the peril of severing the ties which bind us together, and the very moment they elect such a Speaker he would not undertake to be responsible for the consequences. It would be considered by the Bouth as adding insuit to injury. Me inquired whether it was not the design of Espublicans to exclude the South from the territories?

Mr. Curaits said the Republicans were opposed to the extension of slavery, and by every constitutional power and act would oppose its extension, but they did not purpose striffing the South by discummenting it by any system of policy. It was not his purpose directly or indirectly to injure the rights of the people of the South holding slaves. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. Siscustor replied that this was all intended

it by any system of policy. It was not his purpose directly or indirectly to injure the rights of the people of the South holding slaves. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. Sisolator replied that this was all intended to lui the suspicion of the South with a view to further aggressions and bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over, to the tormentor. Did not the gentleman believe that Congress has the power directly to exclude us from the territories, and wou do not vote for such a law?

Mr. Curnsa—We would give you the same rights we ask for. We would vote to exclude slaves, not freemen from the territories.

Mr. Sisolators—Is that the opinion of your party?

Mr. Curnsa—Is believe it is.

Mr. Sisolators—Is that the idea of the subject is the idea?

Mr. Curns—That is the idea?

Mr. Sisolators—That is the idea?

Mr. Sisolators and the subject is properly before the House, gonitemen side prior to an organization. He protested against the right of any gentleman to interrogate him, or bind him, by any responses or failure to respond. When the subject is properly before the House, gonitemen will be gratified in having it discussed.

Mr. Sisolators and—You will not meet it like men. Voices on the Republican jet outside of it if we must. Mr. Sisolators added the "the responses will be evasive in their character." If you exclude slavery from us it will prove the disruption of every tie. We will have expansion of alavery in the Union or outside of it if we must. Mr. Sisolators added the "the responses will be evasive in their character." If you exclude slavery from us it will prove the disruption of every tie. We will have expansion of slavery in the Union or outside of it if we must. Mr. Sisolators provided the sentiments of squatter sovereignty and said Mr. Douglas, and coming from the Democrate State of Illinois, would support any mas nominated on the Ch

The House proceeded to vote, w	rith the following
Whole number of votes	
Necessary to a choice	
BREEMAN	
Воты вв	29
BOGGER, MILLS TAYLOR, PHELPS. Sostering.	19
MILLS TAYLOR	12
PHELPS	10
Seettering	journ, and others.

OTELER. BOOGGE, MILES TAYLOR.

Bovere Storm at Halifax, etc.

Boston, Boc. 19.—La'e Halifax papers report that a severe storm occurred there on the i 4th inst., by which several vessels were sunk at the wharves, and three reboners, names unknown, totally lost off the harbor, with all on board of them.

Advices from Newfoundland, of the 9th inst., state that a cestructive fire had occurred in the vicinity of Belle Shute, St., Johns, which swept away fifty tements, rendering many families houseless.

Detroit, Doc 19.—The body of J. Barnahas Campau, a prominent citizen, whose myst-mous dis-spip arance nearly three weeks age, caused great excitement from the supposition of murder, was recovered from the river to-day, unmarked by vic-lence and with his watch and valuables left undis-

Utica, Dec. 19 —The store of GAPPSET FITZ-simuous, in this city, was entered, disturday evening, and robbed of about \$2 000 worth of silks. A re-ward of \$200 is offered for the arrest of the burgiar

New Orleans, Dec. 17.—Brownsville, Texas, days of the lath instant, are received. Brownsville was defended by three hundred men. Continas had been re enforced, but no fight had yet taken place. Continue and been to entering and all his artil-lary in a battle with Minamon, near Queretare. Being pursued by the Church forces, he retreated to Monterey, but was also forced to abandon that

The road to Tampico is now open to the Church forces.

Minamon had left Guadalagora to attack Mazatlan.

He had suspended Manquaz, who took the three
millions in specie.

The Picajuna has a letter, dated Maxico, the 6th
inst., which says that great excitament exists at
the capital, in consequence of a report that Juanz
had signed a treaty of intervention with the United
States.

> The Union Meeting AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mayor Tiemann in the Chair.

The Academy of Music was crowded Monday evening, from pit to dome, with an immense multitude, assembled in response to the call for a Union Meeting. A band was stationed on the balcony of the building, bonfires were lit in the street, and at even o'clock every available inch of space inside the building was occupied. The stage was open to its fullest extent, and directly over the centre hung a anner, bearing the inscription :

"Indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeable the sacred ties which now link together the various parts. — Washington," Over the right was the inscription, "The Union must and shall be preserved.—Jackson;" and over the left, "I shall stand upon the Constitution, I need no other platform.—WERSTER." On smaller ban-ners over the boxes were the names of Jackson, WEBSTER, WEIGHT, BERTON, CLAY, CHOATE, MUNnon and Madison, while "Justice and Fraterulty" appeared at the back of the stage.

The building was full at helf-past six o'clock, but the meeting was not opened until seven. Hon. J. M. BEEKMAN read the call and nominated Mayor (Tis-MANN for President, who, in taking the chair, spoke briefly of the objects of the meeting.

bris fly of the objects of the meeting.

He said: New York has ever been a Union loving city, she has ever stood by it, and I believe ane would sacrifice any interest to perpetuate that glorious bond which has for so long a period joined together the different States of our confederacy. As a New Yorker, I am prond of this, I am prosts of the Union, and should deplore the weens as a calamity to the world which should be the means of dissevering it: as an American, I knew no North—no South—no East—no Weet, when the Union is in danger. I believe in carrying out all the compromises of the Constitution and of dealing justly with every section of our country.

and of dealing justly with every section of our country.

The South, as well as the North, the West as well as the East, have their rights, and we should be as ready to yield to our brethren of those sections of our country in matters of right and interest as we are to claim such for ourselves.

The cry of disusion, come from whatever quarter it may, is to be deplored by every true friend of the country, and i believe is never raised except by political demagogues or selfish politicians; and every American, who has the good of his country and the perpetuity of the Union at heart, should feel with ABEREW JACKSON, when he said, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

PIRLD SCOTT, and also a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which were accepted.

Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA delivered a prayer, very patriotic in its character, and after its conclusion the band played "Hail Columbia" Mr. James Brocks then read, on behalf of the committee of Arrangements, a preamble and resolu-

commisses of arrangements, a preamble and resolutions which were adopted. The preamble sets forth
brisfly the compromises of the Constitution regarding Siavery, and the early acts of Congress protective
of the rights of the siaveholder. Then followed the
resolutions, which read thus:

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That the Union thus
o med, constituting, as it does, the closest, most
delicate and important relation that can exist between communities of people, demands from each
part a warm and carnest consideration for the safety,
prosperity and happiness of the other; and that
whatever policy tends to subvert these ends, is hostills to the true spirit of the compact.

That the Constitution, the Treaties, the Laws of
the United States, and the judicial decisions thereupon, recognize the institution of slavery, as legally
existing; and that it is our duty, as good citizens of
a common government, in good faith to stand by
that Constitution, those Treaties, those Laws, and
the decisions of that final arbiter of all disputed
points, the Supreme Court of the United States.

That insamuch as the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution were brought to
a stand, as appears by the declaration of Room
Signaman, one of its most distinguished authors, until a compromise was agreed to on the various propocitions relating to Domestic Slavery, which compromise embraced—
A restriction on the power to prevent the importation of slaves prior to 1808.

A provision binding on each State and upon the
Union to surrender fugitives from service.

A representation in Congress found di in part on
three-fifths of the slave population.

And a quarantee to protect each State against domestic insurrection.

Thus providing, under the Constitution, for the
introduction of slaves for a limited period, and for
the protection of the system. Therefore,
It is the duty of every citizen and State sagainst domestic insurrection.

That we protest against and denouves, as contrary
to the plighted faits on which

legacies we have in these compacts, laws and adjudications.

That we regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry, as a crime, not only against the State of Virginis, but against the Union itself; and we approve of the firamess by which the treason has been duly punished.

That, in our opinion, the subject of slavery has been too long mingled with party politics, and as the result has been the creat on of sectional parties, contrary to the advice, letter and spirit of the 'arewell Address of the Faher of our common country,—that, therefore, it is the duty of Planters, Farmers, Masufacturers, Merchants, and of every citizen, North and South, East and West, to discountenance all parties and organizations that thus violate the spirit of the Constitution and the advice of Washington.

Mr. Brooks supported the resolutions in a brief speech, in which he claimed that the Bible is not an

speech, in which he claimed that the Bible is not an anti-slavery book, and that our Saviour, who was born and reared in a slaveholding country, never denounced slavery or slaveholders as they are now denounced by persons professing to be Christ's followers.

The band then played "The Star-spangted Ban-

Mr. CHARLES O'CONNOR was then introduced. He was delighted to see such a vast assemblage of citizens convened in answer to such a respectable call, and for such a noble object. It was an assurance against the fears of those who trembled for the safety of the Union. Specking of the Union, and what were its prospects, and what influence would it ex-ert on the future of the human family. This Union ert on the future of the human faculty. This Union was, as it were Time's last offspring, the most glorious of all. The Union was the work of an all-wise, all-powerful, beredeers being, who had permitted the world to go on and improve, step by step, for yer 5,000 years, until it approached maturity, and then, he permitted the high-minded and noble Genocse to cress the trackless ocear, and discovit the land we now enjoy. Within the lapse of a few years, a set of men were reared up in this Now years, a set of men were reared up in this New World, of great intelligence and especity to compre-hend the true principles of justice. In '76 a body of men assembled together in this land, and laid the foundations of the first great, truly free empire the world had ever known. These patriots, after the storm of war had passed, framed that Constitution on which our Union now rests. (Applause.) And the question before us is whether this Constitution

conscented by the blood of the heroes of the Revolution—by the name of Washin, row and the sanction of our wissest statesmen in every "tate—whether of aboundations, a violation of justice, a leasure be-tween strong-handed and wicked-hearted white "con-to impoverish and plunder, contrary to honor, jus-tice and truth, our fellow creatures. The Constitution, as a solemn compact between the Northern and Southern States, binds us to the protection of the slavs property, of the South, and are we at liberty to violate it—(cries of "no ! no!")—to seek to take mean advantages of it by wresting its language? ("No, no.") No, we are bound to observe it honorably and in good faith, as honest men should. To what have these efforts to break down this glorious Union been owing? As to the subject of slavery. As long as the ustice or injustice of slavery was only a subject for the discussion of philosophers, it was harmless, while it consisted, together with other such sentimental teachings, in nothing more than producing a society like the Shakers who did not believe in matrimony at all, or the Mormons who believed in too much of it, or the strong minded women who thought they could ssume men's duties better than men themselvesso long it was found harmless, but now it is found to be far out of the societies of speculative philoso and has become the war cry of parties, the instru-ment to lift into distinction, rank and political power men opposed to the interests of the Southern States. These unnecessarily exaspeating the South, rendering their lives and property unsafe each bour, and forcing them to employ safeguards and sentries for the protection of themselves and families.

The speaker then aliuded to John Baowa's raid

in Virginia, and spoke of his band as "ranged on the Sabbath day, at the dead hour of night," for the alaughter of whites generally. He next referred, at some length, to the enermity of sixty-eight members of Congress endorsing, by their signatures, a book recon mending such a course of conduct—he alluded to Hziren's Impending Crisis (applause and hisses) It is not to be expected that our brethren at the South will endure all this quietly; no, they will pronounce the Constitution, with all its glories and sa-cred memories, actually an evil which threatens to crush and destroy them in their dearest interests. The South is not to be blamed for seperating from the North, should a man so objectionable to them as the one proposed be elected Speaker. (A man in the crowd proposed, three cheers for the fugitive slave law, but they were not given) The speaker then proceeded to show the necessary evils resulting from a secession of the Southern States. In regard to the charge of slavery being unjust, if the

admit the existence of a higher law than the Constitution, but he (the speaker) insisted that negreslavery is not unjust. (Loud applause, hisses and cries of "put him out." There was quite a disturbance, which was finally quelled by Mayor TIEMANN'S good-humored remonstrances. Three cheers for HENRY A. Wise) Negro slavery is not un just, but is benign in its influences on both the white and the black, and is a neccesity ordained by nature. (Applaues) He proposed, if Mr. Sherman was elected in Conss,to petition the South to give us another chance and at the next election those who supported him should be consigned to oblivion. (Three cheers givon for O'Connon) He concluded by an earnest appeal to men of all parties to join in voting for men

strong union sentiments, irrespective of party. Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, Ex-Governor of this State, was the next speaker. He culogized the Union, dwelling upon the immense benefits resulting from it, and the extraordinary presperity which the country had enjoyed since its formation. He spoke feelingly of the calamities which would follow disfeelingly of the calamittes which would renow dis-union, and condemned the political agitators who use the slavery question to sow the seeds of jeal-ousy and conflict. After reviewing the his-tory of slavery agitation, and denouncing John Brown's acts at Harper's Ferry, he said: The free States of the North entered into the federal compact with the slave States of the South, with

African population in domestic servitude. Yet we choose to unite with them in ferming a common government for specified national objects. After contracting these federal relations and adopting the tracting these federal relations and adopting the Constitution as the charter of perpetual amity, is it a friendly proceeding, is it consistent with honor and good faith, to turn upon them and arraign them in language of condemnation and insult, on the question of negro slavery, which belongs wholly to them, and over which we have neither jurisdiction nor control? ("No.") To me it seems an unwise and ungenerous interference with a subject which is none of ours. It is a violation of the comity of States, plause.) It aggravates the evils which it would reme dy, and produces increased severity by exciting feel erable nuisance. (Applause.) A portion of the Northern press seems to consider it the only subject of human interest. They will not allow us to lose sight of it for a day. In literature, in politics, in re-ligion, they insist that it is the great moral pivot on which everything must turn. Most of the political agitators of the subject admit that they have no power or disposition to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, and many of them even repel the idea that they seek in any way to benefit the colored population. But nevertheless they wage an interminable war of words, proposing nothing for the

stitution in full vigor, as a perpetual target for political adventurers. Mr. Hunr proceeded at much length to expose the evils of this conscient squartion, and concluded with an carnest appeal to his fellow-citizens to stand by the Union of the States. I would, he said, invoke them all, in the North and the South, the East and the West, to be faithful to the mighty interests entrusted to their hands. May th y cultivate that to and generous patriotism, which embraces the whole country in its affections. May they ever look with patriotic disdain on the poor partizan arts which, for salfish ends, would undermine the glorious fabric of honest hearts ever resist the ruthless and sacrilegious efforts to rend asunder these grand communities which the great Architect of nations has so gracious-

ly joined together. (Long and enthusiastic ap-JAMES S. THAYER, Eeq., was then called upon, and addressed the meeting. He began by attributing to our national prosperity the want of concern exhibited in regard to the Union at the North. Abolitionism had become the basis of great political movements in party organisation and action, and though the anti slavery sentiment was once nothing but a moral conviction, it is now a powerful active agency for positive and aggressive action. The pre-tended object for which the Republican party so long fought, "no more slave territory," had disappeared, and for this party, existing as it does on Abelition-ism, nothing remains but opposing slavery where it exists

in nothing remains our opposite in New York State, in 1844, out of 480,000 votes in New York State, it 16 600 were pure abolition votes. That small out has within fifteen years overspread the whole forth. The conflict they ence deemed inevitable as now become irrepressible. He concluded by an arnest advocacy of the principle of non intervention where the States.

long before all was collected together. By this time the cause of the commotion had railied so far as to exclaim in reply to the torrent of questions from the whole party: "The negroes—don't you hear their music."

For an instant all was silence. The half score listering ears residily detects the sounds alluded to far in the distance, but no sooner was the discovery made than the half score throats gave 'orth the most piercing screams. "Wa're all to be murdered!" "Let us die together!" "Give mey our hand, Loursa!" "Good bye, Marria!" were ome of the agonized expressions utterwere ome of the agonized expressions utterwere. The calmness of despair—Miss Dethought he. "the dogs, and succeeded in quibethought he." to be heard—not even their the dogs were no. to be heard—not even their usual Light-long we thank the dogs had been poisored too, the strike here.

the degs were not be heard—the control usual Light—long with her exclamation. As recommenced forcer and more continued than with her exclamation. Want of breath enforced the screaming when a black head poeared at the door. Their time had come. They prepared the screaming when a black head poeared at the door. Their time had come. They prepared built by still themselves for the fatal knife of light head end. They prepared built by still themselves for the fatal knife of light head end. But the black head fell fainting and exhausted. But the black head fell fainting and exhausted. But the black head moved not. At the first lall it spok as, "Oh matts, Missey?" The only answer wolley of screams. But black head held her ground when opportunity leams again, asked "Wate 12" to, Missey? what for you yell so like de debb. It was Berrie, the chambermaid.

The screams were gradually hushed, but justables. A bis sout to reply to and interrogate Berrie, two other black faces appeared over her shoulder. Whereupon confusion became worse confounded. Barrie, however, mindful of the "properties" of life, stepped inside and shut the door, tal ing Tony and Andy, "go 'way you niggas—isn't you shamed!" and then waited as patiently as ste might for some explanation. The young ladies, when they found themselves still safe and only Barrie in the room, began tremulously to ask how long they had to live. "Speets you live allers—leas ways I hopes so," said Berrie. The darkie's good wishes were returned by wordy abuse for her deceitfulness to a good mistress—" when we hear the signal for the rising—the music—now," added the young lady. "why, laws brees yer; dat ain't no risin'—dat ain't—dat's de gemmen screnadin' de ladies, dut is "" Where are the dogs, then?" "Oh, de gemmen git Forray to take 'em off, so's dey wouldn't heller." And so ended that revolt of the negroes.—N. Y. Daily Sus.

Rogues in the Country. THOSE who suppose that crimes and criminals are confined to the bricks and mortar of large cities, and that the country is free from such pests of society, are wonderfully mistaken. Even those who associate evil deeds only with

large cities, and that the country is free from such peats of society, are wonderfully mistaken. Even those who associate evil deeds only with tattered clothes and the cast-a-ways of civilized life, and deem "respectability" free from such contamination, grossly deceive themselves. But of all other reques, the shop-lifter and, worse still, the female shop-lifter, might be looked upon as a strictly city production. Such is not the fact, however, as the ollowing case in point will show.

The S...... Manufacturing Company is one of these concerns, common to the nastern States, where large numbers of whole families find employment. For the convenience of these families, as well as of the residents of the large town of W......, where its works are located, and with a little of "a single eye" to the profits, besides, the Company keeps an extension store—comparatively a seconds Stewart's, Hope's and Ssymour's, all combined. Among their employers is a Mr......

Whith, we will call him, for this occasion—an honest, plodding man, though not fully up to the Yankee standard of thrift. Mr. Whith lives at some distance from the "centre," and like many another mechanic thus situated, keeps his borse and wagon, which is mainly used for the convenience of his wife, especially on shopping and marketing occasions.

"The store" has, in the course of time, suffered some from depredations, and the clerks have had their eyes "peoled" by experience. Mirs. Whith has maintained a good standing among her customers. Her purchases, though not large, have been frequent, and her woman's curiosity has led her to extensive examinations of every portion of the stock in trade over and over again. The last time she appeared, Mr. M... waited upon her. After the pound of sugar and the tea and molasses had been duly deposited in the wagon, Mrs. Whith thought as well look at pegged boots, for her o-dest boy needed some for winter wear "very bad." The stock of boots was careful y examined, but the prices were too high, and, with a sigh, Mrs. Whith tur

wagon.
At last the trading ended, and polite Mr. M., as he bowed her out of the door, stepped with her to see her off, although she assured him she

as he bowed her out of the door, stepped with her to see her off, although she assured him she could do very well alone. As he handed her the reins, he remarked quite unconcernedly, "By the way, Mrs. White, didn't you bring out a pair of those boots with you by mistake?" The good woman colored up, guessed not, but the giance of Mr. M's. searching eye set her to searching very assiduously among the straw and under the blanket at her feet. "Sure enough—so I did," and she produced a pair of boots, wondering at the same time how she could have been so "careless." Mr. M. took the boots, and then said he would like that piece of cotton, unless she meant to pay for it. And thus the farce went on; Mr. M. calling for the stoler who stood ready to receive them.

"Now, Mrs. Whith," said he, when the wagon had been emptied of its booty, "I shall have to trouble you to step into the office and see the managing directors. They were sent for while you were making your purakases, and wish to have a talk with you." Mrs. White slantly obeyed, and a clerk who had been sent with a search warrant to her house made his appearance soon after, bringing many dollars worth of Mrs. Whith is former "carelessness." Mr. Whith a less than it of the prison—I'll take care of the children." Of course "a sceno" ensued.

It is said that "corporations have no souls,"

care of the children." Of course "a scene" ensued.

It is said that "corporations have no souls," but we can veuch that in this instance as in similar ones which have preceded it, the S...... Co., had soul enough to consider the impending diagrace of a large, honest and respectable family, and, on promise of amendment, forgave its one confessing guilty number. Of all Mrs. Whith's family, not one suspected her guilt until her arrest. They knew als made good bargains at stores, and that household matters prospered in her lands, and further did not deem enquiry necessary. Her former purchases had all been small—one article at a time, "and hence no suspicion had arisen.—Daily Sus.

A Royal Vielt.

THE last English news brought the intelligence that the Queen had consented that either the Prince of Wales or Prince ALTHUM should visit Canada during next summer, and the Canadian journals are in ecatacles on the subject. The Toronto Colonisi says:—

sand for this party, existing as if does on Abolitionism nothing remains but opposing slavery where it a consisted the consisted of the subject of the conflict they ence deemed inevitable to the conflict they ence deemed inevitable has now become irrepressable. He concluded by an earnest advocacy of the principle of non intervention between the Blates.

Hon. Jour A Dix, Professor Mircoura, and Rev. Dr. B. where followed, with brief speeches, culcyfaring the Union, and appealing to the particulars of an insurrection maning adjourned.

The Norman of the subject is the subject of the state of things between master and alaves, on a large number of southern plantations, we publish in full.

Mr. D.'s family was increased in the early part of November, by the arrival of a bey of the state of things between master and alaves, on a large number of southern plantations, we publish in full.

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Mr. D.'s family was increased in the early part of November, by the arrival of a bey of the state of things between the subject of the state of the subject of the state of the whole county had many full arrangements for an insurrection.

The plan included the murder of Mr. D. and his family, as well as of all the white families in the neighborhood. The

sprung up; that their devotion to the sovereign and to the empire was paramount to all considerations of mere political expediency; and that, so far as the matter seed in their hands, the integrity of the empire would never be destroyed. Impressed with considerations such as these, and which would not be confined to the breast of any single observer, our noble vistar would, as a day which we have is yet far distant, enter upon his great career with an enlarged experier os and more extended knowledge of the wants and capabilities of his wide a minjons.

Sudden Deaths-Affecting Case.

On Tuesday evening the wife of a man named John Johns complaired of a violent headachs, and requested her husband to apply cold water to her forebead, and just as the man was placing a wet cloth on her head, the poor womane spined. The husband, apparently much affected at the death of his wife, yester ay morning expressed himself to his step-son, a lad of about 14 years of age, as being oppressed with a feeling akin to sufficiation and having a great desire to shed tears but being utterly namble to do so. The lad told his father that he would go to his employer, Mr. D. Mongan, Mountain Hill, as there was no one to attend to the two your gehildree, one of whom is only fourteen months old and obtain leave to stay at home and mind them until his mother was interred. The lad having obtained the desired liberty was on his way home, when he met a young companion, who informed him the this father had sied during his absence. The poor boy rushed home in a great state of excitiment and found the intelligence too true; he father was a corpse, having died immedis ely vomiting an immense quantity of blood, probably in consequence of having burst a blood yes sel.—Quebec Gazette, Dec. 2. Sudden Denthe-Affecting Case.

Lake Superior Missing News.

'ur Lake Superior files have come to hand.

From them we gather some late intelligence of them tong operations of the district. The total of copper shipped from Ontanagon for amount of the missing operations of the district. The total them to sixty-six tons, one thousand three hundred and sixty-six tons, one thousand three hundred and sixty-for tons; the National, three hundred and sixty-for tons, two hundred and sixty-for three pounds; the Adventure, one hundred and forty-three tons and the Ogima, Evergreen Aztec, Nebraska, Toltec, Massa and hidge the Adventure, one hundred and the Ogima, Evergreen Aztec, Nebraska, Toltec, Massa and hidge tons each. This, says ther bear tons as compared with the aggregate shipments of last year. The main nesota, which last year into hundred and elev, two hundred and forty-sev, pensated by the gain in proant of the National tons over their exports in 185.

To greatest and Rockland, the former sh. bunds and forty, and the latter one tune tons over their exports in 185. The per centage decrease is in Toltec, shipped thirty-one toas eight twenty-six pounds, the large increase—where any was shipped is in Evergreen Buff, the last year of which were only five tons, one the hundred and fourteen pounds. handred and t per centage vis basso

The U. S. mail steamship De Soto, J. D. Ber. LOCK, commanding, from New Orleans and . Yavana, rrived at her dock at 6 o'clock P. M. yes arrived at her dock at 6 o'cleek P. M. yes having made the entire passage, including nine detention at Havana, in six days and ten hours, setual running time of this passage is the sho, ever made. The De Bibto left Havana in comp. with the Yorktown.

Gen. Corema left Havana on the 13th December and his farewell from the people wars a perfect ovation. It is said to have been the most magnificem display ever winnessed in Cuba.

Market dull in old crop suger; stock 99.000 boxes; holders asking above views of buyers. The contracts for new crop to be delivered early have been active, covering 25.00 boxes and 7.000 hads. Muscovada sugars; 12.000 boxes were sold at \$21 per box of 400 lbs; 13.000 boxes whitea at \$65 per 100 lbs; yellow at \$65 do; browns, No. 18, \$45 do; Muscovada at — to \$14 do. Moiasses nothing. No freight: Health good, and people quiet.

By the arrival of barque Heatless, yesterday, from Seats Martha, which port she left on the 25th November, we learn that a battle was daily expected at Barranguilla, between the force of Gen. Nizze, of the Liberal party, and Gen. Pocano, of the city of Barranguilla, the latter being in possession of that place. Business was at a stand still.

The schooner Josiah Hartshorn, of Bunger, Laps. B. Nazze, from Philadelphia, with coal for Sa-ern, came ashore on Squam Beach, Sunday morning, at 3 o'dlock. The vessel is a total wreck. No lives at 3 odiock. The vossel is a total wreek. No lives lost.

The sohr. Tranquii, from this city for Cold Spring, is sabore on City Island, and full of water.

Cossumication.—Loso Branch, Sunday, Dec. 18, 1880.—M. S. Bracu: Sir—A most fearful storms doing considerable demage, visited our store last night, demolishing bath and bow houser, fences, chimneys, &c., and damaging several cottages—partially unroofing the Stockton Cottage, Jacob Docks, and the Howland House. No wrecks or damage to shipping as yet head from up to 5 o'clock, P. M., 18th.

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Persons sending us icite's should be particu'ar to state the Town. County and State; also, name the Pay ticular article or articles they may desire.

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have been sold and shipped off during the last month. IMITATIONS have sprung up since the introduction of this article—but only in name, the quality and vigre uses are not to be found in them, and they do narrowers that the Placue, as they generally destroy or injure the hair, cause divances of sight, loss of memory, and finally leaves the whole system in such a shartered condition, that it becomes taposaible to obtain relief—they do their work alcohy-but size. As an intentionable list Dye, and pervision of BRIERITS intentionable list Dye, and pervision of BRIERITS intentionable list Dye, and pervision of BRIERITS intentionable list Dye, and pervision of BRIERITS. JET BLACK OF . LUXURIANT BROWN,

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